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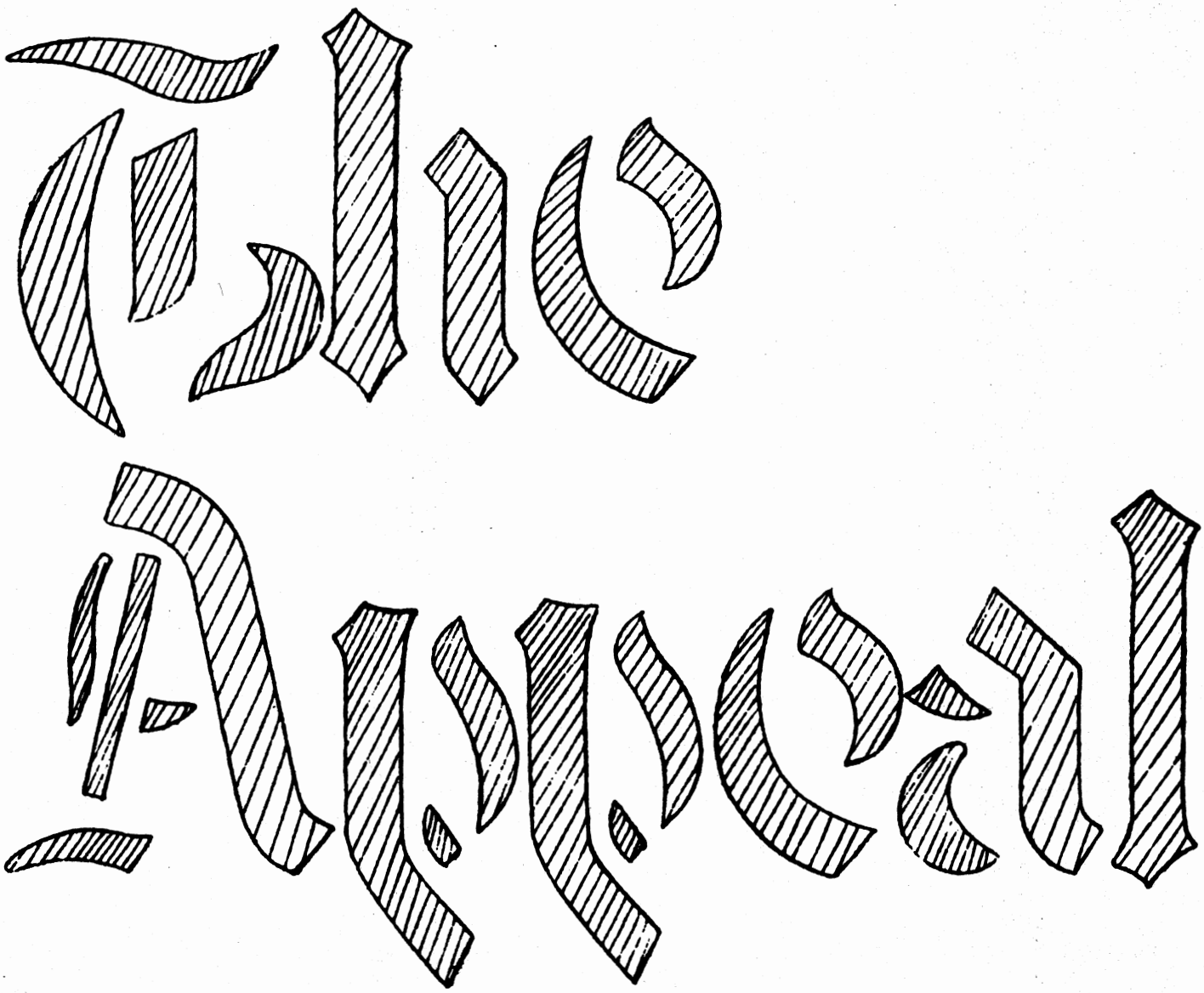
Issue No. 13 (November 1970)



Issue No. 13 INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW November, 1970

Editorial

"The Appeal Is Not An Underground Newspaper"

What is The Appeal? The simple answer to that question is that it is the law school newspaper. It conveys information about events. Perhaps more importantly The Appeal serves as a conveyor of opinion.

The Appeal is not the house organ of the law school faculty or administration. However, that does not mean that their opinion is not welcome. In fact, without asking for any voice in our operations, the law school administration has aided

The Appeal in every way that we have requested. This aid includes the use of facilities, provision of the services of the secretarial pool and allocation of the time of the administrators and faculty to answer questions about law school policy. The Appeal was able to provide each student with a copy of Dean Harvey's State of the Law School speech last spring because these copies were separately provided to us to distribute. Still the administration knows that we do not and will not feel compelled to adopt its views on any given issue.

We are not an underground newspaper. Yet, for all three years of our existence we have served as a free forum for the voicing of student opinion. Actually, the proper term is student opinions because the student body is not a flock of sheep and consequently does not speak with one voice. We appreciate the assistance of the S.B.A. in helping to found us, but we are not its spokesman. Our Editor is the president of PAD but we do not always agree with its actions. We feel no need to agree with any views that we publish.

This philosophy is reflected in the format of our newspaper. The editors write and take full credit (and blame) for the editorial, news and responses in the letters sections. The commentary, organizations and humor sections, as well as letters to the editor are written by individual students for whom we serve as an editing and publishing source. Credit in the form of a byline is given in the news section on the basis of merit. Bylines are given in the individual sections as a method of identification, i.e., the person whose byline the article carries is responsible for its content. These sections are open equally to both students and faculty. The organizations section reflects the opinions and policies of the organization identified; it is open to all formally constituted groups operating within the law school.

Occasionally, a student may wish to retain anonymity because of the content or subject matter of his contribution. We respect this and do publish letters and articles anonymously.. In this issue, in fact, it seems that "anonymous" is our most prolific contributor. However, before we will publish anything we will (in the future) insist on knowing the author, although at no time will we divulge this information without his consent.

We will publish almost any contribution. However, we are limited by three factors: relevance, good taste and space. An article is considered relevant if it is of general interest to a substantial group of law students. To be relevant, an article does not have to be about the law school. Good taste is the easiest to apply, but the most difficult to explain. An article is not in good taste if it is profane, obscene, or obviously libelous. Because we believe in publishing as much as possible this standard is liberally applied. Space problems may cause deferral of contributions to a later issue if an article is not particularly tied to a certain month. We have seldom been so limited by space that we "cut" an article, but it has happened in the past and did happen in this issue.

In summary, we seek to be a vehicle for communication--dialogue, if you will--between all members of the law school community. "All" means "all"--first, second, and third year students (however they are presently defined), faculty members, staff members and administrators. We reserve the right to disagree with you, but we do welcome contributions of your written views.

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THE STAFF FOR 1970-71

The Appeal is published monthly at the Indiana University School of Law, Bloomington, Indiana. The views expressed in articles and editorials do not necessarily reflect the views of the Administration, Faculty or Student Body. Opinions expressed are those of the writer, who alone is responsible for content and style. Unsigned editorials reflect the views of the Editors. Permission is granted for reproduction of any article or any part of an article appearing in The Appeal, provided credit is given to both The Appeal and the author if the article is by-lined.

Commentary:

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HELP NEEDED by John Lobus

Before transferring here I had heard of Dean Harvey's monumental project to upgrade Indiana's law school from absolute mediocrity to the "Harvard of the Midwest." With his liberal and sometimes radical viewpoints on education, he was going to elevate I.U.'s status to a leading institution for legal education. Dean Harvey has practically hired an entirely new faculty in the process. He has proposed sweeping changes in the policies and practices to attain a goal for this school of something more than a machine annually rolling off Hoosier lawyers.

In the meantime, he has been a campus leader in giving students power to help run their law school. Student-faculty committees would initiate changes for the benefit of the school, the SBA president could attend faculty meetings, students were given the chance to voice their feeling on any aspect of the law school. In other words, Dean Harvey, in his attempts to improve our educational program, was soliciting help from the source which best knows whether his plans are succeeding towards the goals established--the student body.

His efforts appear commendable, but somewhere along the line he has erred. After eight weeks here I am convinced he forgot to tell the students what he is trying to do. Students who have college educations seeking legal careers are being led around on a string by a faculty which is relatively inexperienced in education. So far it has gone pretty well, but with little help from the student body.

Some examples: Professor Boshkoff held an open meeting on grading reform in early October. Twenty students attended despite an announcement posted five days earlier. Dean Harvey publicized for two weeks a student meeting on next year's calendar and 12 students came. The placement office offered to meet with students and sixty of those looking for work showed up. Maybe 20% listened to part of the SBA's presentation by seven lawyers on different careers after graduation. I asked Dick Boyle if I could become a member of a student-faculty committee and he was amazed that anyone would actually volunteer. Many students in all my classes attend wholely unprepared.

So far this year, the faculty <u>alone</u> decided on the calendar for next year. It would have voted to begin classes August 23 or hold first semester exams in January just as easily as what it decided. The Dean <u>alone</u> decided to let Mr. Kunstler speak between two doors in the lounges. The faculty <u>alone</u> will decide to continue subjecting students to grades based on a four hour test at the end of one or two semesters without offering some sort of relief, especially to freshmen. And the list can go on. Students just don't seem to care.

It seems sad in this time of student activism to be part of such an apathetic group. Whether anyone wants to admit it or not, I.U.'s law school is not highly regarded outside of Indiana. It may not be regarded at all in many legal circles. The Dean and faculty cannot improve it by themselves, it takes the help of an

informed, concerned student body. It takes the efforts of the entire law school community to make I.U. a respected, moving force in our society. The faculty will not continue to administer fair treatment to the students when they receive no feedback in return. The SBA will not present educational and topical programs when little interest is shown by their peers. Dean Harvey will not stay here forever begging for student involvement.

In short, I.U. will not overcome mediocrity when its students are content with it.

After writing the foregoing, I decided to practice what I preach. The following explains what happened. My apologies for the first article to all students who have tried and ended up where I did.

A TYPICAL COMMITTEE MEETING?

This story seemed rather humorous to me and I thought some of you would like to read it. I'm a second-year transfer student and spoke to Dean Underwood in September about getting on the student-faculty administrative policies committee. Mr. Underwood said that he felt the committees were fairly well established last year, but maybe I should write a letter to Dean Harvey and he could help me. I attempted to see him instead, which isn't easy, but I caught up with him after a student meeting on next year's school calendar. (The other 11 students who were there may remember it.) He said I could be on the committee if the SBA approved, and therefore I should see Dick Boyle. I did, and he said the SBA officers would discuss it. (By the way, I wonder what goes on at an SBA officers' meeting. Anybody ever been to one?) Anyway, they approved, and Dick gave the word to Dean Harvey. I figured everything was all set.

It wasn't. Monday, October 26, the administrative policies committee met to discuss the issue of whether to hold classes on Sesquicentennial Day. (I say "discuss" and not "decide" because the students haven't been given the power to make any decisions yet.) I didn't hear about the meeting until the next day, but neither did Bill Replogle and he was selected to the committee last year. Seems like the notice was put in his mailbox in the student lounge. (When was the last time you checked your mailbox?) The other student on the committee, Bruce Wackowski, happened to be roaming the halls at the right time and met with the faculty members. They decided to adjourn. However, Bruce would get student opinions on the subject and report to the whole faculty at its meeting Friday, October 30.

At the same time, I didn't even get a letter in my mailbox. Back to Mr. Underwood. He couldn't understand why I wasn't notified, but informed me that Dick Boyle told the Dean I was trying to get on the curriculum committee, (Thank you, SBA!) but in any respect I should write the Dean a memo on my problem. A memo? On top of that, Mr. Underwood said the faculty would meet at 2 p.m. Friday. I have a class during that time, so does Bill Replogle. Mr. Underwood mentioned that Bruce Wackowski also has a class at that time, and the meeting wasn't worth skipping a class. (Makes you wonder how many faculty made it to the meeting!) However, Bruce would give the faculty a written report on his survey (What survey, you may ask?), and maybe one of the faculty would read it. The faculty would then decide whether THEY want to hold classes. And that was the extent of student opinion on the matter. I agree holding classes on Sesquicentennial Day may not sound like an urgent matter, but, the committee didn't even attempt to meet about next year's calendar, and that is very relevant to the students.

Now what has happened to me isn't that important to you, but the way the faculty makes decisions for the student body is important. Dean Harvey did call off classes for the necessary hours, but without really seeking help from the committee that is supposed to represent the students. This seems to be defeating the whole purpose of having students on committees.

Anyway, draw your own conclusions. I just thought you would be interested in seeing how functional the student-faculty committees are. After all, they are the only voice students have in the governing of the law school. Pretty loud voice, huh?

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A REPLY IN DEFENSE by Gregory B. Smith

In the last issue of The Appeal an article appeared which reviewed the past, present, and future programs of the S.B.A. As I served as an S.B.A. officer during the prior two administrations I feel constrained to correct and criticize some of the impressions which may have been conveyed by this article.

First of all, let me make it clear that I have never been an apologist for the faults of the S.B.A. and do not intend to begin now. The S.B.A. could be, but has not been, a dynamic organization within the law school, providing the channel of communication to the Dean's Office which is so badly needed. The S.B.A. has not been able to fulfill this function due to a number of factors, and I am not altogether convinced that it is fulfilling it now.

The S.B.A. is not the "student government" of the law school, although it is the largest of the three organizations which embrace the bulk of the student body. Nor is its constitutional structure designed with that function in mind. In order for the S.B.A. to truly represent the student body all students would have to belong. In most other law schools membership in S.B.A. is mandatory for every student, and for several years the S.B.A. officers have tried to achieve this goal. The reaction from the Dean's Office has been totally negative, thus total membership has been a goal which had to be sought through meritorious programs. A meritorious program, however meritorious, will however, only be successful to the extent that there are people who take an interest in and carry out that program. The one most important reason why the S.B.A. has not functioned in the past as it should have has been lack of support from students and its own officers. The current president of S.B.A. was on the last Executive Board, so he should be aware of this. For many positions, including student representatives on faculty committees we were simply unable to find students willing to take the time to help carry out programs. True, support is a direct measure of the type of programs offered, but this works in reverse also. Some examples of programs which failed for lack of support are:

1. A bail-bond project in co-operation with the local courts. This project would have been similar to others around the country in which law students interview prisoners and investigate their backgrounds in order to report to the court as to whether or not the prisoners should be released on their own recognizance.

2. A clinical program for which funds were available involving work with the local prosecutor's office. Not only could we not find student support, but no faculty member was willing to supervise the project.

3. The "Flaw Journal," the last issue of which was published three years ago.

4. Much work and time was put into a "book exchange" for the law school. The project, which has the potential for saving law students much money, had not born fruit when the files were handed over to the present administration. It has not been heard of since.

The current officers of S.B.A. should be applauded for their efforts to improve the program of S.B.A. Yet it should be remembered that it takes a long time to build a truly dynamic organization; each new program must be built painstakingly upon the successes of the past. It is impossible to wave a magic wand and, "poof," a super-S.B.A. emerges, shining in its representative vigour. While the S.B.A. has not been in the past, and is not now, all that it could have been, neither has it been as bad as was portrayed in the recent article. Many of the items included in the program for this year were the result of past S.B.A. programs. The post-game mixers, for example, and The Appeal itself. The Law Block ticket exchange is indeed useful, but has never been under S.B.A. auspices. Instead, it has been run by the I.U. Ticket Office.

There are two specific items mentioned in Whither S.B.A. with which I wish to take issue. The first is the bald assertion that sponsoring Judge Frank Dice to speak on the new Indiana Judicial amendment is providing "equal time" in reply to William Kuntsler speaking on the state of society in general and nothing in particular. This is patently ridiculous! In the first place I doubt that it is necessary to provide a one-to-one ratio, although I would defend the proposition that the S.B.A. must provide some balance in selecting speakers. Secondly I think that it is patently obvious that having speakers speak on totally unrelated topics is no balance at all. If equal time was deemed necessary so that both sides of the same issue could be heard, why was not some effort made on the part of the S.B.A. to obtain Attorney General Mitchell when he was in Indianapolis? Is it possible that only the illusion of real balance was sought? One of the problems of the so-called new left is that those who demand to be heard on every conceivable subject are often unwilling to grant the same privilege to those who disagree with them. S.B.A. cannot afford to fall into that trap; those responsible for inviting speakers here should take particular pains to obtain speakers holding viewpoints which are different than their own.

The second item with which I wish to take issue is the inference that Law Day has been a haphazardly planned affair in the past and that no speakers of stature were scheduled. In 1969 the American Bar Association adopted a Law-Day theme which attempted to bring the legal profession into contact with lower income groups so that both groups could get to know and understand each other better. In keeping with this theme, the S.B.A. did not hold a banquet and have speakers. Instead, law students and professors were invited to participate in a program of community related events which culminated in a hot-dog and bean dinner with local residents at the Christian Center at Pidgeon Hill. Last year we had, among others, Craig Pinkus of the ICLU and Judge Wilbur F. Pell, Jr., now on the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals. It can hardly be said that these speakers were not "...speakers of stature who will have genuine drawing power with law students."

Yes, the S.B.A. can be complimented on any progress it makes, or has made, toward fulfilling its role in this law school. The problem is that that role has gone largely undefined, partly because of apathy on the part of the faculty and

partly because of lack of interest and leadership on the part of the students. It does seem that before a course of action is plotted it should be decided where we are going. If that role is to be representation, then the structure of S.B.A. needs to be altered accordingly. If not, then the S.B.A. should abandon its claim to represent in all matters a student body which has never authorized it to do so. It is not for the S.B.A. to decide what this role should be, but rather for the membership of the student body. It is very easy for one who holds an office to convince himself by merely consulting only with those who he knows agree with him, that everyone in the particular group agrees with him. If the S.B.A. is to represent all students then it must accept the responsibility of seeing that <u>all</u> student opinion is accurately reflected to the administration so that no group of students is sacrificed for another.

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VIOLENCE by Ronald Payne

As a nation based on laws, America is addicted to the legalistic and overly national approach of sterile logic to domestic issues. The crutch of legal niceties and technicalities is pervasively used to circumvent and evade crucial problems. Violence, chaos, and agitation are anathema and antipodal to the establishment life-style of "order." Institutions are entrusted with the management of society and the establishment type, whether he be moderate, conservative or liberal, may fall into the misleading rut of blind faith in the competence of the bureaucratic machine. The obvious fallacy in this dogmatic adherence to bureaucratic change is that institutions aren't self-executing. Human-beings make up the institutions and are subject to self-interests, prejudices, and corruption.

Bureaucracies are of course necessary to insure that proper order be present in the administration of rules, laws, and records. In order to accomplish certain societal ends and to successfully follow through on programs with a degree of qualitativeness organization is indeed desirable. However, institutions, be they educational, legal, political, economic, many times become obsessed with structure and forget what they were created for and who they are to serve. Progressive functionalism degenerates into irrelevant, unresponsive, and stuffy rationality. One could describe it as a bureaucratic obesity. Fearful of innovative reform, and boorishly satisfied with "precedent," bureaucracies, i.e. the personnel that staff them, either refuse or are unable to deal with neglected or intolerable situations which they were created to resolve.

Resort to drastic, disorderly, disruptive, unorthodox, and even violent action is therefore at times necessary. The disorder of course should be commensurate and proportional to the degree of unjustifiable irresponsiveness of any given institution. The problem arises with defining irresponsiveness on the one hand and damage resulting from that irresponsiveness. Nevertheless the exercise of rationality in critical periods of distress, although desirable to a certain extent, may bog down needed reform and lead to violence, which would arise from the heightened frustration brought on by non-fullfilment of administrative promises or responsibility.

Behaviourially imprisoned by concepts of morality as they relate to speech, dress, and individual action, establishment, institutional types are mentally immobilized by unorthodoxy, or disruption. Thus disorder, for whatever reason, is deemed "unacceptable," unlawful, and unreasonable. The system is "turned off" and threatens backlash; a technique to whip dissenters back into "accepted" modes of behaviour.

With such an artificial, straight-jacketed, emasculated system one must question concepts of morality, reasonableness, and lawfulness. How are these concepts defined? Who created the definitions and for what purpose? What group executes and perpetuates morality? If a certain morality of behaviour exists, it surely isn't absolute, or unchangeable. Why does the establishment deplore ghetto riots? Who has the right to tell a starving, frustrated, and powerless group not to agitate but be patient and wait for the bureaucratic machine to dole out freedom? What does it require to shake and shock the gluttonous, selfish, selfless, and hypocritical leviathan into appropriate action. When violence, corruption, brutality, and insensitivity are displayed by the system in its efforts to maintain morality and traditional values e.g. Vietnam, Kent and Jackson State, incarceration and murder of militants, radicals, and ghetto residents, "morality" needs to be placed in proper perspective.

A certain change of consciousness is needed to counteract the latent potential for violence. The definition of acceptable behaviour must be broadened and the response to grievances, ignored for too long, must be more efficient and less piecemeal. Furthermore, the legal system must recognize its overemphasis and dependence on order for order's sake. Even more basic to the issue of change and the morality of violence in an overly legalistic and insensitive society such as ours is the distortion of human values and the escalation of greed.

News:

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CURRICULUM COMMITTEE MEETS AGAIN

The student-faculty curriculum committee held its second open meeting on Friday, November 13, 1970, for the purpose of gathering information on student views of the educational structure. Bruce McLean, a student member of the committee, selected six other students representing a cross-section of the student body, to present with him their views on present curriculum practices.

Bruce began by saying that third year students become bored with the Socratic method of teaching and the law school. He complained that final exams were the only work product required in a whole course, and they do not test the skills lawyers need in practice. Substantively, the courses were adequate, but all are merely legal analysis. A student needs more writing skills than one brief his first year and a research paper for his seminar, and also more work with oral presentation.

Senior Greg Smith observed dissatisfaction with the curriculum among both the student body and the state bar association. He also saw the need for a better development of practical skills like writing and oral presentation. He cited where experimental courses are adversely affecting more basic ones to the point where 42 courses in the catalog are not offered this year. He wanted a fuller use of time frames with vertical scheduling and classes on the hour.

Greg Silver, a second year student, complained of the extreme pressure placed on first year students, claiming harm to his mental health. He also doubted the validity of a four-hour test as an indicator of legal ability, but called for more experimentation with courses. Greg would like to see an apprenticeship program where third year students can get practical experience with law firms.

Bob Scott, a freshman, wanted summer employment for freshmen, and was disappointed that there was no explanation to freshmen on how to study law. The second section will have a terrible schedule next semester, and he wondered how it was made (changes are being implemented now, though). Bob was impressed with the faculty, tutorials, and extracurricular activities.

Another freshman, Gary Brown, saw first year sections as too big and detrimental in classrooms and the library. He found many freshmen were bored, and smaller classes could help the situation. He would also like more time for research.

Linda Chezem, representing the Womens Caucus, saw their problems as basically the same as the men's problems, but special help could be shown for accelerated students.

Al Manns, representing the Black students, wanted to see more faculty and facilities, and more writing and oral presentation classes. He sought rearranging of the first year curriculum, with Constitutional law included and legislation made an advanced course. He wanted the school to meet all the needs of all the students, but realized that this was impossible with present resources.

The meeting then proceeded to an informal discussion by some of the 60 students who attended. Many faculty members were also present. Comments seemed to center on first-year work load and the impracticality of legal education in the upper years. There were no mandates from the students.

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SESQUI CELEBRATION

The School of Law celebrated Indiana University's sesquicentennial year on November 6, 1970 with an excellent, day-long program entitled "The Response of Society to Unusual and Extreme Pressure Groups." Heading the list of speakers was Willard Wirtz, former secretary of labor, but those who saw the presentation will agree that all who spoke had a lot to say. The program was both interesting and educational, a rare combination these days. The Appeal extends both congratulations and appreciation to the law school, and especially Professor Joseph F. Brodley, the program chairman, and Art Fruechtenict, a senior who assisted Mr. Brodley in the planning and implementation.

The law school was created in 1842 and is now 128 years old.

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NOTES ON SESQUI - by Tom Clancy

On Friday, November 6, the Law School presented five extremely distinguished speakers who each individually celebrated thirty years of Indiana University sesquicentennial history. It was a credit to the whole University, not just our law school. Besides the five addresses there were comments by other guests and members of our faculty and student body. All were keen and enlightening.

Not every would-be commentator was able to express himself, thus these notes:

1. Professor Thomas Todd didn't really address himself to the topic of the Forum. Thankfully and rightfully so. He wasn't as worried about the response of society to pressure groups as much as he was concerned with the reaction of black men to "extreme and unorthodox pressure groups" surrounding them within American society. Should he even have been on the Forum? Is mixing of the Black Movement with student actions and other pressure groups really helpful? A question might be: can you have a discussion without him?; but another is: can you have one with him?

Always "the students, the Black, and the poor," are linked, whether it is in regard to a third political party or in any other context of change. These are the

forces of change in the country, but the unity isn't blanket. Jesse Jackson is uniting the Blacks and poor (where they aren't the same) in Chicago to the great benefit of both. But somehow I think he feels a little uncomfortable when he must speak at a Movement rally following a 19-year-old Barnard sophomore who has railed against "the system" and its "9 to 5" days. The preacher would be very happy to get some 9 - 5 days for some Chicagoans he knows, and overthrowing the system or getting visiting hours for dorms is temporarily secondary to him. Obviously when either students or Blacks effect proposed changes the other will benefit. But the joining does have slightly ill effects. Professor Hook's generation equated joining the NAACP with marching for social insurance or giving to the Garment Workers Union. But only one of those movements got slighted along the way. (Perhaps that is why DuBois joined the Communist Party). Today the marcher against pollution feels a communion with his fellow collegiate; a beaded Black. This is good. They walk together often. But it is worthwhile to separate the issues a little, for fear that long after the dark spectre of war has passed, and the university is free, and the dark clouds of pollution have dissipated, dark rats will still be nicking babies in places most Americans don't have to look.

2. "Unorthodox pressure groups" identifies some youth and some students. But these two groups aren't identical. There is adichotomy between youths that divides them on many issues. This was hinted at twice during the day. At one point, a student asked Professor Hook: "Why don't you and the other 60% go fight the war if you like it so much?" implying the 40% who opposed the war are all students. Later Mr. Wirtz stated that one of the splits in our society is between "students and almost everybody else". However, students and youth are not the same. Mr. Huston commented that George Wallace had his greatest strength among those under 35. Certainly Richard Nixon would not favor the 18-year-old vote if he thought it would swing the tide against him. Youth are not all students, nor do all youth think alike.

One way they have been divided is by American society's requirement of a college education which often divides youth of college age, not only according to their desires but by their financial capabilities. There is yet another split on the campus itself. College years can be a time of fantastic intellectual growth - pure university pursuits can be so interesting - that those outside it often have to criticize it as unreal. Yet college is also a place where Horatio Alger would be today. For many or most it is still the way out of somewhere or to someplace - a channel sometimes between economic classes. Mr. Agnew speaks for many in calling for campus quiet, - not for intellectual solitude, but so kids can "study and get out". Thus an old civil libertarian like Professor Hook finds himself allied with Mr. Agnew in clearing the campus - Hook to retain its hard-earned academic freedom and Agnew to preserve America's apprenticeship program. (This link precipitated peripheral questions as to Hook's ideas on the FBI and his sensitivities to student frustration). The campus uprisers have probably yet another view of the university - but the main point is that there is a basic disagreement as to the idea of university and also the conception of who youth are. As was said there are two splits - (1) between collegiates and those who couldn't afford college, who had to fight the war, (because they weren't "valuable" intellectually) and who now can't sell insurance because they don't have a degree in English Lit., or can't be hired as sales managers because they have't a college degree (albeit one in Philosophy or in History is sufficient). (2) The other split is on campus between the Alfred Sloan - Horatio Algers and the lovers of truth and beauty", though most are in between, it can be symbolized in its extreme forum by those students to whom a 3.1 is worth $2,000 more as starting salary than a 2.9 is, and those who

cultivate the campus philosophy discussion groups. Basic premises of what a university is and who youth are should be agreed upon for a discussion or for action.

3. Means and causes of pressure and response were often confused or blurred together. Professor Hook had a long plan for university response to pressure, yet only one comment was addressed to him in this regard. Nobody took issue with his plan but all emphasized the causes of different pressures. Often questions or comments or references implied, "What else can we do?" They also implied his idea of administration strong arm response was good if there is outright rebellion over the school colors - but if students feel strongly about crucial issues or disheartening events there should be no response at all. Professor Hook pointed to his blurring of causes and means and responses as important in that it could lead to a sense of distracting and perhaps dangerous determinism.

Though Dean Sovern addressed himself to one facet of "means and goals," these two were often confused in discussion. The question "what else can we do?" implied escalation on a straight path to more extreme or violent pressure. But also dissenters might ask "What did we do wrong?" or "just what are our goals?" The purposes of non-violent dissent are different in every case. Gandhi and King and Savio shared a means; not always a goal. Are students demonstrating to communicate with the school administration (sometimes) with the President (sometimes), with other Americans, with other youth or with each other as a solidarity measure? Their goals always haven't been defined. Demonstrators, violent and non-violent should be thinking of their goals—"will this action convince other Americans?" etc. Sometimes a rock through a window is to start a riot—other times it is to show such intensity of belief as to arouse others and make them aware of how deeply they feel. Gandhi marched to show strength. Dr. Kind marched "with love to show hate"; non-violently to show violent feelings of others; with a position of common sense and integrity to show the misguidance of the opposition. Early anti-war dissent pointed out that not just everybody favored the war; later its intensity was to impress others, especially the Administration; now as the tide very slowly turns, demonstrations are more to convince a deciding number of the opposition—with three different goals, three different tempers should be exhibited. The point is: dissent is not a ladder from discussion to confrontation to demonstration to occupation to arson to kidnapping to assassination. There are different ways for different days.

Because of the lack of agreed premises etc., the participants in the Forum weren't always talking to each other or on the same points. Thus procedurally it was often uneven. Professor Baude's comment, which was longer on procedure than substance, was the exception. His fabricated paradox between Dean Sovern and Mr. Kurland was interesting, if unnecessary. His formulations might have been more valuable in the morning session to bring Professors Hook and Todd together and point out that they weren't opposing each other. Both were extremely effective in their different speeches; both were guilty of belittling the other for not addressing the same topic, but probably Professor Todd was most unfair in implying that because Professor Hook spoke of responses, he showed lack of concern for the causes.

4. Two other points might have come up in a long day on pressure and society. The first is that the society has changed in America and historical references should take this into account. When Professor Hook was born, the corporation was coming into its fictional existence; when he was in school the labor union started to grow; as a teacher he has watched first the growth of the Government in size and influence, and then the ballooning and depersonalization of the University. But now these are accomplished facts. The student commentator, Martha West, or many others, could point out to Professor Hook that a student today faces institutions established and entrenched and the whole game of dissent has changed.

Another point that would have been interesting is the susceptibility of this highly institutionalized, technological, interreliant society, to small groups of disrupters. The ancient forms of dissent such as the knife in the back and arsensi in your Bosco are still around. But never before could a switch failure black out a whole region; never before through technological mishaps could an electronics freak transmit stag movies into the homes of thousands of TV watchers; never before could a staple in a card disrupt entire computerized accounting systems; never before could one man force four hundred others to go hundreds of miles to where he wanted to go. We've all been relieved of the fear of one LSD capsule freaking the whole cast coast by its deposit in the New York City water system (it won't work); but I'm sure some scientists could have told the forum some ways one or two people can exert pressure on the masses because of our interdependence. I hope they are invited next time to speak on "unorthodox pressure".

The forum was very valuable for those who attended. A person might say "never has so much practical knowledge been assembled in the Moot Court Room since one carpenter installed the podium." However, tremendous ideas were circulated, many in the day's summary by former Secretary of Labor Wirtz. If more questions than answers were raised, its probably a tribute to the day's success. The sesquicentennial should be celebrated again or at least annually.

PLACEMENT MEETING

On October 14, the law school placement office presented a program on recruiting and job opportunities before about 60 interested students. Dean Harvey opened the meeting by stating that the law school is gaining in stature, offering students a better competitive advantage in obtaining jobs upon graduation.

Professor Wallace followed with a short history of the placement office. Although somewhat unbelievable, the placement office is a relatively new service to law students. Prior to its inception, job seekers had to discover and pursue opportunities on their own. Assistant Dean White, a former recruiter himself, explained what a law firm looks for during an interview. Several seniors who worked as clerks this past summer explained their job positions and stressed the importance of theories learned in law school to actual legal practice.

Mrs. Evelyn Leffler, director of the placement office, has offered The Appeal some interesting statistics. Last year, 84 recruiters visited the Bloomington campus and held 832 interviews, the highest totals ever despite a 1/3 reduction in student enrollment from the previous year. She predicted an even larger

number in each category this year despite a decrease in demand in the legal employment market. Indiana is gradually attracting firms from out-of-state including two from the west coast, two from New York City, one from Arizona and a handful from both Chicago and Ohio. Also many firms unable to visit I.U. mail letters requesting resumes from students interested in their firm.

Mrs. Leffler also displayed extreme satisfaction with the cooperation given her office by the student body. It might be added conversely that the student body owes Mrs. Leffler and Mrs. Zahnle, her assistant, a large note of thanks also.

MEDICS 27, - LAW SCHOOL, 19

In what proved to be the more exciting football game of the day, the I.U. law school dropped its first contest in recent memory to the med school, 27 - 19, on Homecoming Day. A scoreless first quarter promised a hotly-contested football classic, but the medics put 13 points across in the second stanza to pull away.

The med school continued to lead by at least two touch-downs until the last 7 seconds, when we marched for our final score. The legal profession seemed much less organized than the meat cutters, which makes one hope they practice their profession as efficiently. Despite the chilly temperature, the law school fans (and many of the players) kept warm through maximum use of the keg provided by the SBA.

One bright spot: Thad Hodgdon was named player of the game. Despite the ref's refusal to enjoin Bill Russell, ex-lineman on Indiana's football team, from blocking him with elbows, knees, hands, etc., Hodgdon pressured the winners quarterback continously nabbing him twice and blocking three passes. Consequently, Hodgon is the winner of this years Golden Gavel Award as MVP of the game.

AALS HERE

During the week of October 26th, a review team of the American Association of Law School (AALS) visited here to assess the quality and organization of our law school. The team left with the feeling that we have vastly improved in quality of student body and composition of faculty. It initially expressed deep satisfaction with the vigor, vitality and campus involvement of the school. Dean Harvey requested the AALS to send this team to give an outside perspective to an overlapping review conducted every 5 years by the Board of Visitors, an alumni group.

There will be a written report submitted to Dean Harvey by the review team around Thanksgiving, finalizing their findings.

TWO ELECTION LOSSES

The law school suffered two political setbacks in November 3rd elections. Professor Douglas Boshkoff lost his bid for a position on the Monroe County School Board in non-artisan vote, while senior Frank McCloskey, running on the Democratic ticket, was defeated in a close contest for Indiana state representative.

LEGISLATION GRADE CHANGE

This past month several legislation grades from last year were raised ½ point by Professor F. Reed Dickerson. On October 28, Mr. Dickerson and Dean Havey met with interested students to explain the change.

Dean Harvey began by noting that the law school's general institutional structure allocated responsibility to the faculty for evaluating students. Further, the faculty as a whole has never discussed a general grading policy other than when it decided to introduce "+'s". Coversely each faculty member has his own ideas about categorizing his students. Diverse judgements, consequently, are unavoidable. The Dean mentioned a few statistical methods of grading, such as the bell curve and historical records, but explained that these were unfair to both students and faculty. As for the 3 new "+'s", (D+, C+ and B+). Mr. Dickerson merely adjusted his grades to the new system. Finally Dean Harvey remarked that the institution will rely on the judgement of the individual faculty member until the faculty as a whole acts otherwise.

Professor Dickerson took the floor to explain his basis for reevaluation. He admitted that he tries to grade honestly. The faculty felt that the previous categories were too broad so it inaugurated the "plus" system. Mr. Dickerson misunderstood what it meant, though, and graded down in a limited range where he should have graded up. Therefore, those grades adversely affected by his misunderstanding were corrected to keep in line with the faculty's conception of the new system.

LEGAL CAREERS SEMINAR

The Student Bar Association presented a legal careers seminar in the Moot Court Room on October 23. Seven lawyers, representing different areas of employment open to the law school graduate, outlined the advantages and handicaps of their respective careers. Each made a brief speech which was followed by a general question-and-answer period.

While the mood was casual and light-hearted, their main concern seemed to be impressing upon the audience the potential for making money rather than the attainment of other rewards one could derive from his work. About 100 attended at least part of the presentation.

A REVISED CLASS RANK PROPOSED

There has been much "discussion" this year, by seniors especially, about class rankings for purposes of employment and Order of the Coif. The problem arises by reason of the law school's three separate graduations in January, June, and August of each year and their relationship to each other.

The seniors recently united with the accelerated students to petition the faculty for a new course of action different from the one inaugurated last spring. Over 100 signatures were on the petition. The problem appears to be this: All January and June graduates are ranked together for all purposes, but August

graduates are not. They are the ones who start in June, go to school for three summers, two falls and two springs and graduate in August, nine months earlier than a normally scheduled student. There will be only 17 such accelerated students this August, too small a number to be ranked alone. However, seniors objected to the inclusion of accelerated students in their ranking, primarily because accelerated students have done disproportionately better than "pure" students, citing three extra hours of pass fail and an easier grading system during the summer.

The faculty decided, wisely, to refer the petition to the administrative policies committee for recommendations. After two meetings with representatives of the students, the committee adopted the following:

1) Seniors graduating in January and June will be combined for ranking purposed. August grads will be given a rank in reference to these seniors, but will not affect their rank. Thus, if a senior ranks 10th in his class with a 3.2 average and an August grad has a 3.22, the senior will remain 10th, but so will the August grad. Admitting confusion to employeers, the committee will recommend a short explanation of the ranking system on all resumes. The simplified purpose: August graduates are competing with this year's seniors for jobs and therefore should be ranked with them.

2) For final ranking and Order of the Coif selection, August grads will be incorporated into the next year's graduating class. The national Order of the Coif charter states that the end date for a calendar year graduating classes for their purposes of selection is July 31. Thus, the accelerated students this year will have their final rank with this year's junior class. The simplified reason: the August grads started with the juniors for final rank should be classified with the class with which they spent the most time. Also, Order of the Coif rules limit the school's action for their purpose. (Incidentally, the Order of the Coif will accept only the top 10% of the whole year's graduating class.)

3) Action is not finalized. Dean White has been consistently trying to reach the executive secretary of the Order of the Coif to discover if their 1967 regulation on the July 31 date has been amended. Also, the faculty as of this writing has not passed on the committe's recommendations.

It will be impossible to please everybody.

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CANDIDATES FOR COUNTY PROSECUTOR by Kathleen Buck

On Thursday, October 22 The candidates for county prosecutor met for a question-answer period in the Moot Court Room. Tom Berry, Republican incumbent was opposed by Richard Wilder, Democratic nominee from Bloomington. The issues turned on the prosecution of narcotics and dangerous drugs cases, campus unrest, inequities in the legal system, whether or not the system can be changed or needs to be changed and the indictment of Mayor Hooker.

Wilder attacked Berry alleging Berry gave the impression he was severe in the prosecution of drug cases when in fact a number of these cases have been dismissed. Although Wilder recognized that technicalities sometimes result in dismissal he felt the cases could be better handled at inception and gave a specific example in which ten people were dismissed in one raid. Berry retaliated with an explanation of these dismissals. The vital witness had disappeared after the fifth case leaving them helpless to prosecute the others. He continued to say that of the narcotics cases they had handled they had never lost a single case.

Berry noted that the Indiana University students contributed much less than their share to the crime rate of Bloomington. Wilder agreed stating that the Indiana University campus, unlike many other campuses, was not a hotbed of unrest and that "most of them don't give a damn about social change." He went so far as to tag it as one of the most docile campuses. Berry indicated what seemed to be the reaction of the few present in his questioning Wilder as perhaps advocating a little more violence.

When questioned on the legal system Berry pointed out the need for change and felt that such delays as the time between filing and adjudication could be shortened. He stated that the system exists for the convenience of lawyers, not justice. His opponent felt there was no need for change but for a system which is susceptible to change.

The last issue on which Wilder hesitated to comment was an exhausting speech on the recent grand jury indictment of the Mayor of Bloomington. The comments at this time degenerated to a political mud-slinging which left many present in a state of confusion as to the real facts of the situation. Berry curtly denied the accusation that the indictment was politically motivated or was to his political advantage. To state briefly the lengthy harangue in Wilder's own words, "I know quite a few things" which he did not care to substantiate.

On November 3, Berry won handily.

O R G A N I Z A T I O N S

PAD POLICE RIDE PROGRAM

Phi Alpha Delta International Law Fraternity, in keeping with its motto, "Service to the law student, the law school, and the profession," has made its annual police ride program available to the entire law school community. Many students, and several interested faculty, have reserved space in a patrol car for an evening's education.

The program, instituted last year by PAD members Jay Larkin and Jim Heupel, was previously limited to Phi Alpha Delta members. Due to continued requests by non-members, the program has now expanded, and is open to all. The present committee chairman, Steve Thompson, is handling its administration, and questions should be directed to him.

All those who sign up attend a mandatory meeting on the Thursday afternoon preceding their weekend ride. The purposes of the program are carefully outlined at such meetings.

It is Phi Alpha Delta's hope that the program's interest level will remain high enough to warrant continuing it, each semester, in perpetuity.

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PHI DELTA PHI

On October 7, 1970 the following law school students were proudly initiated into the Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity:

Robert Alan Bohrer
Stephen Owen Kinnard
Thomas Nelson Leslie
Frank Richard Rembusch
Gregory Charles Robinson
David Allan Scott
Phillip William Shea
Stephen Michael Sherman
Thomas Lee Shriner, Jr.
Benjamin Francis Small III
David S. Sidor
John F. Sturm
James Calvin Todderud
E. Nicholas Wade
Jacob Martin Yonkman

In keeping with ancient Phi Delta Phi tradition, the formal ceremony in the Moot Court Room adjourned to a certain business establishment on East Kirkwood.

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WOMEN'S CAUCUS

(The Women's Caucus now has an official name--the "Association of Women Law Students"--and is affiliated with the National Association of Law Women...ed.)

The Women's Caucus has been formed in order to acquaint the women law students with the problems they will meet in their role as law students and as lawyers. All too often organizations such as this one bear the brunt of much humor

and sarcasm from men and women. What was at one time a laughing matter has developed into a serious problem, particularly regarding equal employment.

Women law students are indeed a minority group and are facing the hostility and discrimination felt by either minority groups. In further articles in The Appeal we will show how deep-seated this discrimination is based on statistical findings and research which substantiate our allegations.

The purpose of the organization is to recognize the problems, set goals, and undertake methods of action by which we can attain the goals. In today's society the obvious discrepancies in salaries and equal employment opportunities can no longer be tolerated.

By working together rather than as individuals we hope to help each in overcoming problems. We also hope to contact similar organizations in other law schools where positive steps have already been made towards attaining equal opportunities. If anyone is interested in what is being done or has valid suggestions as to what could be done, please contact either Vivien Gross or Kathy Buck.

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RAW JOURNAL

Galloping res judicata! The Indiana Raw (formerly Flaw) Journal once renowned for its penetrating insights into what is presented as legal education is coming back. Unprecedented pressure to resurrect a "good thing" (19 Greenebaum 70), the consequent loss of identity which follows one's position in the prestigious bottom quarter of the law school class rankings (Harvey and Hickam, "The Law School 1970") and the simple fact of sheer boredom seem to be the primary reasons for the reincarnation of this scholarly publication.

This year the editors have decided to initiate a candidate program. Applicants are requested to attach a resume to the front door of the library with a stale wad of Double-Bubble bubble gum or give it to one of the editors pro-turde: Greg Carter, John Chappell, or John McDonald.

Applications are also being accepted for positions on the editorial board. However, the Raw Journal prefers those students who have demonstrated an ability to use the law (of gravity) to their best advantage. Consequently the requirements for the editorial board include the following:

1. A class rank in the bottom quarter of one's respective class.

2. At least some semblance of fluency in the English language i.e. an ability to "get a hook." c.f. Dickerson and Hall, Statistical Prospects of Becoming a Lawyer Through the use of Proper Punctuation in Legal Documents and Single Word Responses to Common Law Queries.

3. A progressive attitude toward the application of first amendment principles with respect to the print medium.

4. The willingness and physical fortitude to withstand the Gables, the Gable's coffee, and the Gable's waitresses.

5. A sworn affidavit from a professor attesting to the fact that when you are called on in class you have absolutely no idea of what he is talking about.

It should be understood by all applicants that acceptance and participation in the activities of this scholarly publication does not fulfill graduation requirement number 4 of the Indiana University School of Law i.e. a seminar with a substantial research project nor that of B706, the independent study project. Membership on the indiana law journal will preclude membership on the staff of the Indiana Raw Journal. However, articles submitted by law journal members may be considered for publication in the Indiana Raw Journal, provided the article has some degree of irreverence or irrelevance.

As background for those unfamiliar with the Indiana Raw (Flaw) Journal the Flaw Journal was founded in 1946 by a handful of courageous WWII veterans. It appeared each spring on Law Day until 1958, when it was discontinued because of indifference or popular demand. Since that time the Journal has been published intermittently, the last time being in the Spring of 1968. But now, "pop goes the Journal" revitalized through the efforts of some peace freak draft dodgers. It is dedicated to the proposition that we, in the legal profession, are mature enough to laugh at our own pecularities and benefit from our mistakes and the suggestions of others. The material contained in the publication is meant to offend no one but is merely a commentary on the law and the law school.

Further queries should be directed to one of the editors pro turde.

Editors pro Turde.

1. (s) Greg S. Carter
2. (s) John S. Chappell
3. (s) John P. McDonald

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THE INDIANA LAW JOURNAL: A BRIEF SURVEY

I. Nature and Function of the Journal

The Indiana Law Journal is a professional legal periodical published four times each year under all-student superivison. The Journal investigates current legal problems and cases and reports its findings in articles written by lawyers and professors, and notes, written by students. In reporting current legal matters, the Journal seeks to collect and systematize decisions, statutes, and treatise material in order to discover the underlying rationale of law in the particular area being investigated.

While aiding practicing attorneys as a source of information on important questions of law, the Indiana Law Journal serves primarily as a training ground for students who participate on the Journal. Developing proficiency in the skills of legal research techniques, legal thinking, and legal writing by participating on the Journal better prepares the student for any field of law.

This year we are reinstating, after a lapse of several years, a "Recent Developments in Indiana Law" section. In an attempt to appeal to more of the practicing attorneys in the state, this section will be devoted to the critical examination of topical judicial and legislative developments.

II. The Staff

Duties of Journal members may be divided into two broad areas: writing and editing. Editors' views to the contrary, the success or failure of the Journal depends largely on the quality of the written notes submitted by Junior and Senior Writers. Because they are most likely to produce comprehensive notes and because they will be able to devote more time to the Journal without impairing their scholastic averages, only the top students from the freshman class are selected as Junior Writers. Senior Writers are chosen, like Editors, solely on the basis of merit; a Junior Writer does not automatically become a Senior Writer.

The Journal Board is selected by the outgoing Editorial Board in April of each year on the basis of the quality of their work as Junior Writers. There are ten members: the Editor-in-Chief, the Executive Editor, the Managing Editor, the Article and Book Review Editor, four Note Editors and two Editorial Assistants. The Editor-in-Chief supervises the entire operation of the Journal. The Executive Editor is primarily responsible for overseeing the work of the Note Editors. The Managing Editor is responsible for the correctness of substance and form in all published material. The Article and Book Review Editor is charged with obtaining leading articles and reviews of important legal treatises by top men in various legal fields. The Editorial Assistants primarily help the Managing Editor. Two-thirds of every Journal is devoted to student notes, and this work is directed by the Note Editors, who are assigned Writers and who aid in developing the latters' research and writing into a valuable legal contribution.

In addition to this all-student staff, there is a full-time business manager, who handles most of the business matters of the Journal, and a faculty advisor, who assists in formulating policy and maintaining high standards for the Journal.

III. The Writer's Job In General

The selection of note "topics" is a never-ending process. The Board of Editors scan Law Week, Advance Sheets, and other legal journals in the search for important problems worthy of written comment. In addition to this research, faculty members are constantly suggesting worthwile subjects. Once found, the topic is assigned to the Writer and a Note Editor. The Note Editor will brief the Writer on his note, the possible means of attack, and the suggested sources of material. The Writer then begins his research on the subject, starting usually with secondary material (digests, textbooks and journals) to get the "feel" of the general area and the nature of the problem. Once the problem is grasped, case analysis becomes important. Finally, an outline is submitted to the Note Editor, at which time more specific instructions on how to proceed are given. A series of "drafts" then follows, the research generally being completed after the first draft. Meetings with the Note Editor and, on occasion, with faculty members are required before the research culminates in a note which is then submitted to the Editor-in-Chief for final consideration. Footnoting, an important if exhausting job, is done on file cards with correct citation form required.

Once the note has been approved by the Editor-in-Chief, it is typed in its final form by the secretary and sent to the printers. The Writer will be required to proof-read galley sheets and final page proofs before the Journal goes to press. This "busy work" is all part of mastering that meticulous accuracy which is a prerequisite to legal success. When the note is published each Writer gets fifteen copies for his own use. All Journal members receive complementary copies of Journal issues.

IV. Advantages and Disadvantages of Journal Work

An estimated ten to fifteen hours a week is required, at a minimum, for your Journal work. In "rush periods" when deadlines must be met, the time spent may be even greater. Thus, serving on the Journal Staff is time consuming even for superior students. Granted that the work on the Journal will be rigorous, many Journal members in the past have been able to maintain part-time jobs in addition to their Journal and class work. Consequently, utilization of time, rather than the amount of time available, is the key to a successful Journal career.

The value of the Law Journal cannot be underestimated because it complements your legal education as no other program is able to do. The training in research, reasoning and expression will prove invaluable in regular course work and in whatever phase of legal life one enters.

The Board of Editors has elected the following persons to membership in the Indiana Law Journal:

BODINE, John David
BRUNDAGE, Cory Stephen
CARLSON, John H.
CARMICHAEL, Marc Lynd
DOYLE, Gordon Phillip
FISHER, James Russell
HALPERT, Richard Lee
KEMPER, James Dee
KIRTLEY, Edward Alan
KLAPER, Martin Jay
LAMBER, Julia Catherine
McCREA, Edward Franklin
O'BRYAN, Rory
PAUL, Stephen Howard
PRAMUK, David Allen
RAVER, Paul Charles
SANDLER, Harold Barry
SCOTT, David Allen
SIDOR, David Stanley
SKEES, William Leonard
SMALL, Benjamin Francis
SONNEBORN, Harold Andrew
WEDDLE, Randall Jay
WILDMAN, Robert Thomas
WITMER, Wayne Lawell
SHRINER, Thomas

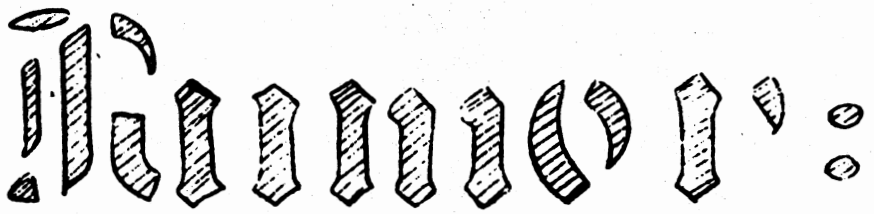
SENIOR MEMBERS

DALY, Richard L.
DeROOS, Dirk
ENSOR, Thomas Richard
HENRY, Albert
McCLOSKEY, Francis X.
ROBISON, Ray Warren
SIMPKINS, Robert Lee
TURTON, James
WILSON, James
ZAREMBA, Allen Benjamin

CANDIDATES:

HAMILTON, Nathaniel Crew
HARLOW, William Charles
WILKENSON, Bernard Curtis, Jr.

INDIANA LAW JOURNAL EDITORIAL BOARD



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WELCOME FRESHMEN

by The Hon. Thomas Zieg

Having seen the first copy of this newspaper, you, the incoming freshmen must feel that the upperclass students take themselves uncommonly serious. The first issue of this year failed to present the lighter and more frivolous side of the law student. Most likely because very few law students have a light and frivolous side. As upperclassmen, we welcome you to this turgid little community and wish you well.

As far as recommendations or helpful hints go, we offer the following, in the sincere belief that if you follow them you will be no worse off than you are.

1. Make some effort to improve the image of the profession. As you will come to find out, lawyers, as a group, are ranked only slightly above footpads and indecent exposers by the lay public. The 1960 Missouri Bar Study will not exactly set you into paroxysms of joy but it should be required reading. Some of the results the Missouri Bar found are: (1) That lawyers are held in lower repute after working with a client than before working with the client. (2) Those who used lawyers held them in lower regard than those who had not utilized a lawyer's service. (3) That most lawyers are dishonest. (4) Lawyers overcharge for their services. We upperclassmen don't deny any of these charges; we just wish you would tell people that the Missouri Bar is populated by communists and leaners to the left where campus voilence is concerned. This will help to discredit the report while not answering the charges. A most admirable legal tactic.

2. Law is built on precedent and as such is more historically oriented than say sociology or humanities. If you insist on improving this "best of all possible worlds" do not go away shaken if the courts take a grim view of your personal concept of justice. Courts rarely interpret the law, they only apply it and if you plead justice over the law the cheers of the crowd will probably not drown out the unfavorable verdict. Lawyers who want to change the law go into politics not the court room. Law looks to the past, politics to a compromised self defeating new law.

3. The study of law has been held to be the greatest obstacle to the profitable practice of law and this is probably in everyone's best interest. A lawyer, more so than any other professional, has to have the confidence of those he would serve. If a lawyer is not personable or a little charming he's dead as far as private practice is concerned no matter his grades. If you look on the study of law as a game that is won by seeing who can find the most issues you are on the right track as far as school is concerned. Outside of law school we are told that every law problem is a human problem and you will have to take sides and even make conclusions. Avoid at any cost making conclusions and figure on <u>at least</u> seven "howevers," three "buts," and nine "presumings" per law question. Never use "therefore" or any other conclusionary word during a test they only lead to bad grades and longer hours at Nick's reflecting on the inadequacies of the professor.

You now have the combined stupidity of the upperclassmen and you will find it has more value as you proceed in law school. With some pride we can point to the fact that

it will always be worth what it cost you. Go and sin no more without advice of counsel. Equivocate, equivocate, equivocate and always in that order.

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THE SENIOR LAW BANQUET or LET'S MAKE A DEAL

by Russ Bridenbaugh

If you missed the Senior Law Banquet, you don't really know what you missed. Pardon the irreverence, but this is what it was like.

The big event, sponsored by the one and only IU Foundation, was held in the Ponpeii Room (a sumbolic gesture) of the Poplars Hotel. The seniors and faculty arrived, milled around in the lobby and finally people began noticing the table with the white and (big) red name tags, with the names typed on them so small that it looked like a little smear of ink. You had to stand on the other guy's shoes to read his name.

Finally, one of the adroit foundation staff walked up and said, "Shall we start going in?" I started to ask him if that were a rhetorical question, when he walked away.

As we entered the favulous Pompeii Room, there was a distinct lack of oohhs and ahhs in response to the "Early Residence Hall"decor. Immediately students began jockeying for tables, trying to avoid sitting at the one with the faculty member you couldn't stand. I chose one in the farthest corner, a safe place it seemed at the time.

Next came the "Everybody Stand Behind Your Chair For No Reason" routine. This lasted approximately 3 minutes. Then, several of the bolder students and faculty sat down. Immediately we all sat down. (Just like in court.) Now began the chit-chat with everyone trying to impress everyone else with some deep legal truth. A lot of nostalgia was rolled out too, like how dumb we were when we were first year students and haven't we come a long way today? (Haven't we?)

The first thing you notice upon sitting down is an innocent looking little green pamphlet entitled "The IU Foundation." In it however it gets right to the point with great one-liner heads like "How To Give." (Josef Goebbels would have been proud.) Well anyway, you begin to get the idea of what the banquet is all about.

Finally, the monotony is broken by the waiter who brings the meal (flown in especially for the occasion from Pendleton Reformatory). If you were lucky, only students sat at your table--otherwise you shared the meal with faculty, judges, and various alumni. We had two attorneys at our table who aided our digestion by assuring us that the bar exam was really "anticlimactic." Other than that, conversation centered on the IU Football team and how it would be coming out of its slump.

The meal ends, and just as dessert is being served, the M. C. Bill Armstrong of the Foundation arises at the head table and coughs. Immediately silence ensues and no one knows whether to go ahead and eat the ice cream or forget about it. Bill's timing was perfect. The decision was easy for me, as my ice cream resembled a pink penicillin culture. I neatly set it aside. Some diehards, however, insisted on

finishing theirs while Bill started the ceremony.

I have struggled in vain to find one word to describe the rest of the program, but is is impossible. The word has not been coined yet. Bill began with a hearty welcome (wearing a Big Red tie of course). This was followed by an honest attempt to get us fired up for writing the Big Red Check.

"Afterall, money is what it's all about," he said. (Right On!) He continued with an impromptu "we are proud of you and we need your money to carry on" speech during which only two people yawned. (Really!) Next came the start of a little game called "Let's see how long they'll keep applauding," during which everybody and everything of however miniscule note was introduced, asked to stand, and applauded. I looked to see if there really was an applause sign but there wasn't.

I was expecting to hear, "And now would Mr. Floyd Selkirk clerk of the Vigo County traffic court please take a bow." If you think I'm exaggerating, one of the last persons introduced for applause was a foundation member who in Bill's words, "made the name tags and planned the menu." Good Lord, I thought, next he'll bring out the waiters!

Following this audience participation bit, Bill outdid himself with the ultimate introduction of Dean Harvey, the featured speaker--". . .and now, your Dean and our Dean!" (not even a hint of a name or anything) Dean Harvey did his best to keep smiling (a heroic effort under the circumstances), arose slowly and without the slightest hint of emotion, said, "Thank you, Bill." Dean Harvey's remarks were brief and to the point--the only redeeming part of the show, er I mean banquet.

After that, it was obvious that we couldn't possibly be expected to endure anymore and everyone began to stand and leave. But Bill had saved the best for last, and as this group of Senior Law Students, distinguished faculty, judges, and attorneys were leaving, he shouted "Take the Green Books with you!" Really! Upon that note, I rebelliously cast mine back onto the table.

Thus ended the most mundane, tasteless affrontery I have ever been subjected to. This was a banquet? It was more like a very bad joke. But take heart second year students, I hear that next year they're planning to put blank checks inside the baked potatoes!

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The Scene: A waterfront tenement section of Baltimore. The main character, one Anthony J. Michael, the long-time personal secretary to one of the world's richest men, has just rung the doorbell to one of the more spectacularly run-down houses.

Mr. Michael: Mrs. Woldgriz?

A Woman: (defensively) Yes?

Mr. Michael: I am Anthony J. Michael, personal secretary to John deBaers Tipton, and I have for you a certified cashier's check made out to you for one million dollars. It is yours, upon one condition.

Mrs. Woldgriz: And what is that?

Mr. Michael: That you reveal its receipt to no one including the Internal Revenue Service.

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THE SCENE: A railway observation coach winding its way through the Swiss Alps. Seated on either side of one window are a young man and an older man.

YOUNG MAN: Excuse me, sir, but could I borrow a cigarette:
OLDER MAN: Certainly.
YOUNG MAN: Ah, Raleigh's. Been smoking them long?
OLDER MAN: Ever since the day I ran out and had to borrow one from a friend. It has a real tobacco taste.
YOUNG MAN: Tell me, do you save the coupons?
OLDER MAN: (Reaching into his coat pocket, removing a gold cigarette lighter and drawing a bead on the young man with it) I sure do, young man, that's how I got this deluxe custom railway coach.

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What professor has placed the entire law library on reserve--"required reading?"

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What professor recently said in class: "$\frac{x^2+Y3xA-B\ (z^7X)}{6\ \text{(which depends)}}$ =0"?

_____

What professor leaves "his mark," i.e. a black smudge, on the wall behind the podium every semester?

_____

In what course in the law school can one learn why Sir Francis Bacon's mistress was "el Bankrupto" as they say in Spanish law?

_____

What does Professor Schwartz carry in his glass?

a. Gin _____
b. Water _____
c. Kool Aid _____

Who put out a cigarette on the table, in the lobby, on the sign: "Do not put out a cigarette on this table"?

_____

Mr. Martindale is still looking for Mr. Hubbell.....

Pax Americana.

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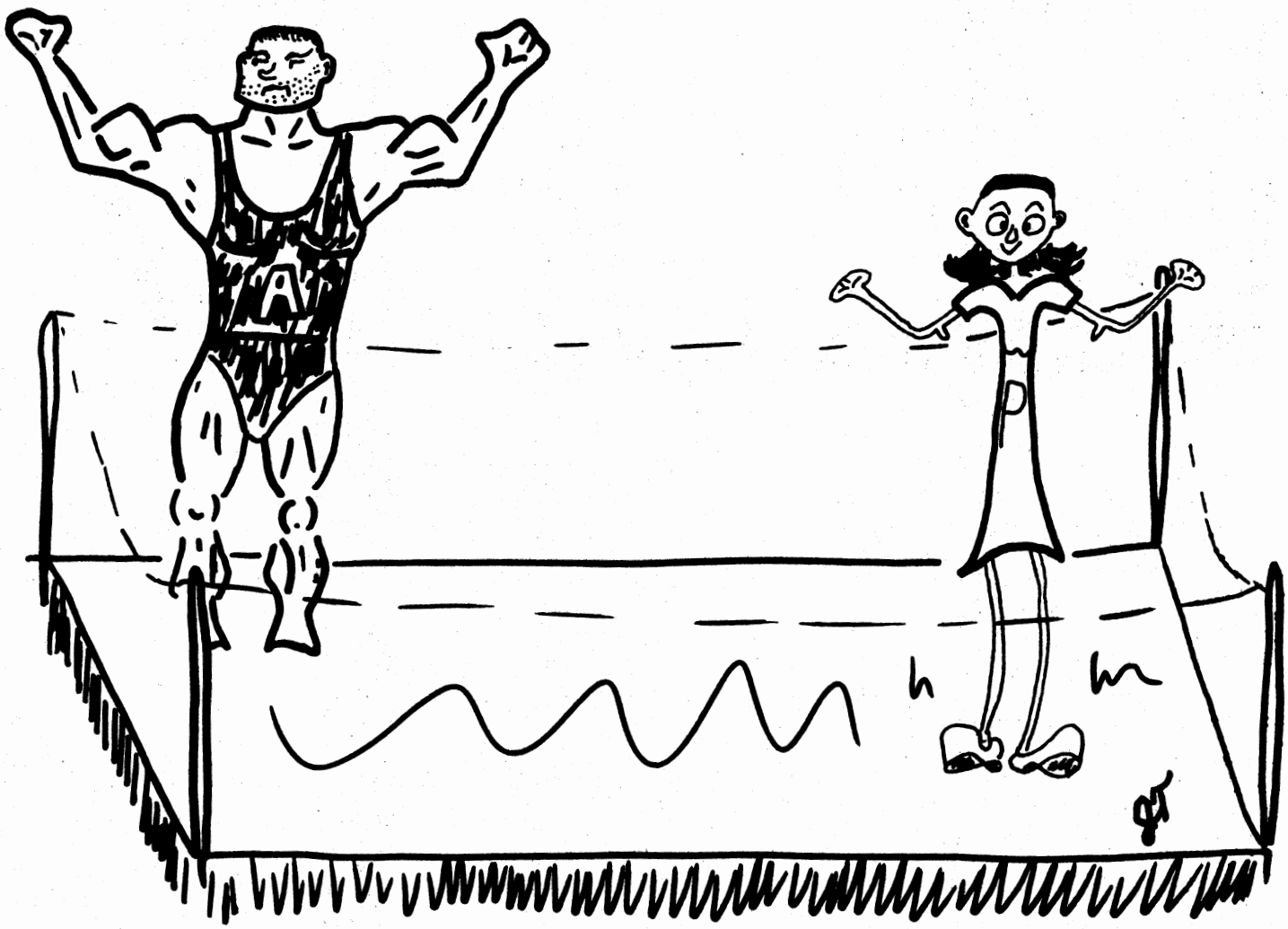

IN THIS CORNER, FROM OUT OF THE SKY, WEARING PINK, — WE HAVE ALEX "HIGHGRADES" ACCELERATEDSTUDENT !!

IN THIS CORNER, FROM SLOW CITY, WEARING CHARTREUSE, - WE HAVE PRUDENCE "DECELERATED" PURETHIRDYEARSTUDENT !!

Lance

Lawstudent

Letters:

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To the Editor:

In grading the recent article and issue of The Appeal, I could only be reminded of the phrase found often on my themes--REDUNDANT!!!.

Re: Kuntzler (sic) and his rhetoric. I got the point after one article; but 2,3 ... etc.

JACK WALKEY

--Obviously, we weren't redundant enough. Editors

To the Editor:

Keep the Law Library open until 2:00 a.m. Sunday through Thursday, and open until 12:00 a.m. Friday thru Saturday and open Sunday morning at 9:30 a.m. instead of 1:00 p.m. or whenever it opens now.

ANONYMOUS

--Members of the library staff inform us that neither the budget nor presently exhibited student needs would permit expansion of services to these hours. Editors.

To the Editor:

The S.B.A. brought both Judge Dice and Judge DeBruler to the law school. Judge Dice spoke in the Faculty Lounge at 3:30, but Judge DeBruler used the Moot Court Room at 1:30 and was given a reception at the law school following his talk. Is there some written policy governing who may speak at the law school and where?

To the Editor:

During the past election campaign, two candidates for the Indiana Supreme Court, one presently sitting on the Appellate Court and the other sitting on the Supreme Court, were present within the walls of this law school. Although I was unable to attend the appearance of Judge Dice, I did attend the appearance of Judge DeBruler. Dean Harvey was out-of-town. The two members of the faculty who acknowledged his presence are to be commended for their hospitality. It is no wonder that this law school's public relations with the Bar of this state are so exemplary.

NAME WITHHELD BY REQUEST

--According to Dean Harvey, he knew about Judge Dice's appearance because a representative of SBA, sponsor of Judge Dice's talk told him about it in advance. However, he said that he did not previously know of Judge DeBruler's appearance, which was sponsored by a political group. Although such appearances are cleared through the Dean's office, he does not personally clear each one.

There is no written policy as to the assignment of rooms. Dean Harvey says that he takes the position that the law building is a public building set aside for the University community. Thus, public and academic groups may use the building as long as they do not interfere with its academic function.

Law school groups are given priority as to the use of the rooms, with University and public groups following in preference. Law school rooms are not available for use as classrooms to other divisions of the University. Also, space in the law school is not given for the purpose of selling products. Editors.

To the Editor:

Both Dean Harvey and (then Dean) Thorpe promise (sic) a group of accelerated students at a called meeting in May, 1970 that prior to the Fall 1970-71 semester the 1971 Summer Session schedule would be available.

Such was not and is not the case.

When will the schedule of classes be available?

ANONYMOUS

--Dean Harvey says that this letter lies somewhere between complete truth and complete falsehood. He does not remember a specific meeting last spring; however, either he or Professor Thorpe independently may have conveyed this impression.

A primary aim for the law school is to be able to project the class schedule for one year (a summer and two semesters) in advance. In addition, the Curriculum Committee is working toward establishing a cycle of offerings so that a student may be able to rely on certain courses being given during a specific semester, i.e., fall as opposed to spring. This cycle would be reflected in the law school bulletin.

Although the law school administration is aware that students may need to know summer session offerings one year in advance, this is not presently possible. The primary reason for this is that the summer session budget is approved separately from other law school budgets and such approval is not given by the University administration until the fall semester immediately preceding the summer session in question. Budgetary limitations may cause restrictions in course offerings. Also, staff may not be hired until the budget is approved; a time schedule cannot be formulated until the staff is established.

In the latter part of October, the course offerings for next summer were tentatively decided. However, times for these have not been established. Dean White will be making this list available shortly.

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